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B. <u>Amendments to the Specification</u>.

Please replace the paragraph starting at Page 5, Line 4, with the following.

While a conventional assembly 600 800 such as that shown in FIGS. 8A to 8C can provide BIST functionality, it comes at the cost of increased circuit area on a PLD 804.

Please replace the paragraph starting at Page 5, Line 9, with the following.

It would <u>be</u> desirable to arrive at some way of implementing self-test on a programmable logic device that can be more economical than conventional approaches.

Please replace the paragraph starting at Page 8, Line 8, with the following.

As shown in FIG. 3, a method 300 may include providing an assembly that includes a nonvolatile memory and volatile PLD (step 302). FIG. 2A shows an assembly 200 that includes a nonvolatile memory 202, a volatile PLD 204, and a test port 206. In one particular arrangement, a nonvolatile memory 202 may include an electrically erasable and programmable read-only-memory (EEPROM), such as a "flash" EEPROM. In addition, a volatile PLD 204 may be formed on a different integrated circuit die than a nonvolatile memory 202. As but a two of the many possible arrangements, a volatile PLD 204 and nonvolatile memory 202 may be different dice assembled in the same package (e.g., multi-chip module, or the like). Alternatively, a volatile PLD 204 and nonvolatile memory 202 may be in different packages on the same circuit board.

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Please replace the paragraph starting at Page 13, Line 1, with the following.

By storing BIST data in a second nonvolatile memory 402 410, an assembly 400 according to a second embodiment can provide BIST capabilities with relatively small increases in die size with respect to conventional approaches that include hard logic for BIST capabilities.

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In this way, built-in-self-test capabilities can be provided without substantially increasing the size of a programmable logic device.

Please replace the paragraph starting at Page 11, Line 6, with the following.

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While BIST data may be programmed into a nonvolatile memory device, such data may be established at an earlier point in the manufacturing process, resulting in BIST data that may be stored in a more permanent fashion. Such an arrangement is illustrated in a second embodiment shown in FIGS. 4A, 4B and 5. FIG. 5 is a flow diagram describing a method of testing a PLD according to a second embodiment. FIGS. 4A and 4B are diagrams corresponding to the method illustrated in FIG. 3 5.

